



The Accelerator Complex in the Post Run II Era

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Project X Physics Workshop
November 9, 2009



Outline

- Fermilab Accelerator complex
- Current performance
 - Booster
 - Main Injector
- Accelerator complex after the Collider Run
 - NOvA
 - Muon Experiments (Mu2e, g-2)
 - TeV Stretcher
- Conclusions



Accelerator Complex





Accelerator Complex

- Linac
 - 400 MeV H^-
 - 35 mA
 - $5e11$ /turn on Booster Injection

- Booster
 - 8 GeV p
 - Multi-turn charge exchange injection
 - 9 - 15 Hz
 - Limitations on repetition rate - RF systems, reliability, and beam loss
 - RF Upgrades necessary to reach 15 Hz
 - Losses through ramp
 - $4.5e12$ 10 turns



Accelerator Complex

- Recycler:
 - 8 GeV permanent magnet ring
 - Used for antiproton storage and cooling.

- Main Injector
 - 8 GeV / 120 GeV / 150 GeV
 - Min. 120 GeV cycle time (<1.5 sec)
 - 2.2 sec mixed mode cycle (NuMI+stacking)
 - Slow extraction (SY120)
 - Limited by losses (Slip Stacking)



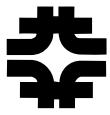
Accelerator Complex

- AntiProton Source:
 - 2 Rings Accumulator and Debuncher
 - 8 GeV nominal
 - Slow ramp (lower energies)
- Target station and associated beam lines

Debuncher

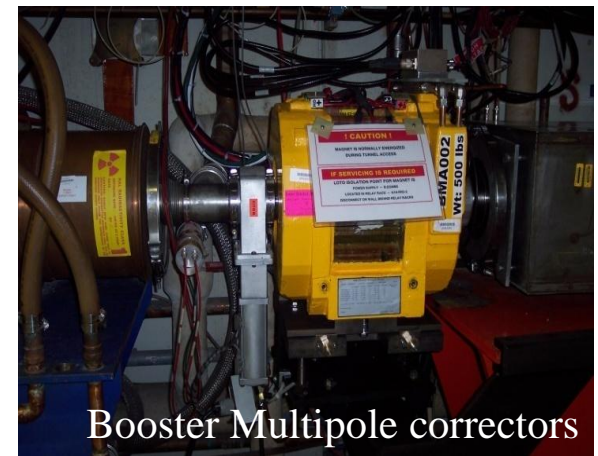
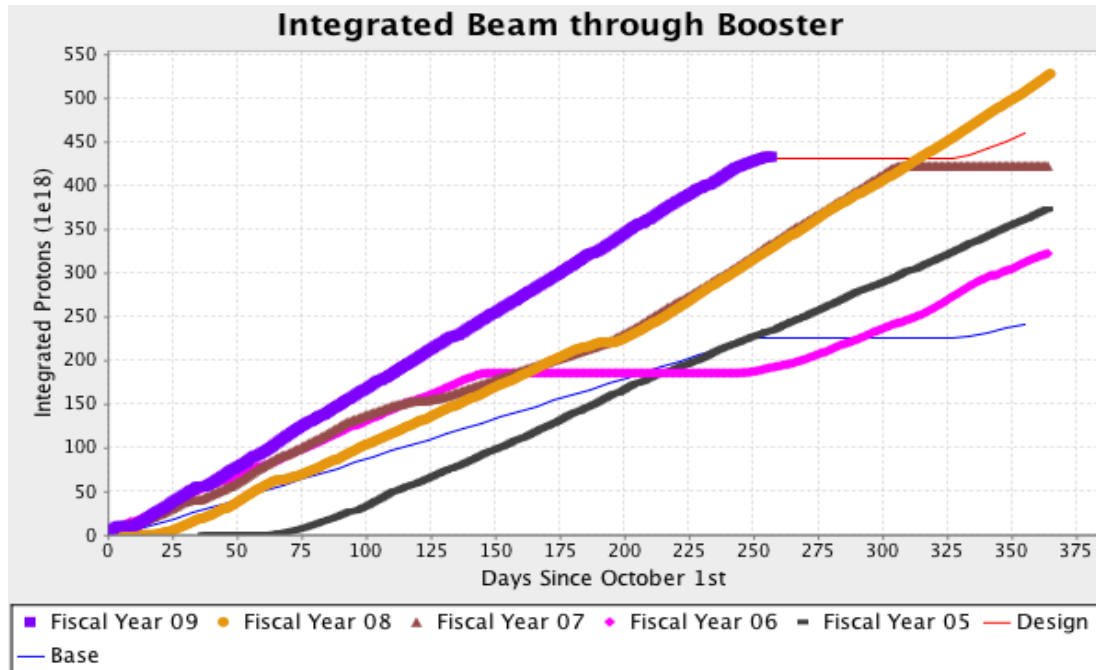


Accumulator



Addressing the Protons Demands

- Proton Plan:
 - Increase flux through Booster
 - Installation 2nd set of Booster Correctors Summer 09



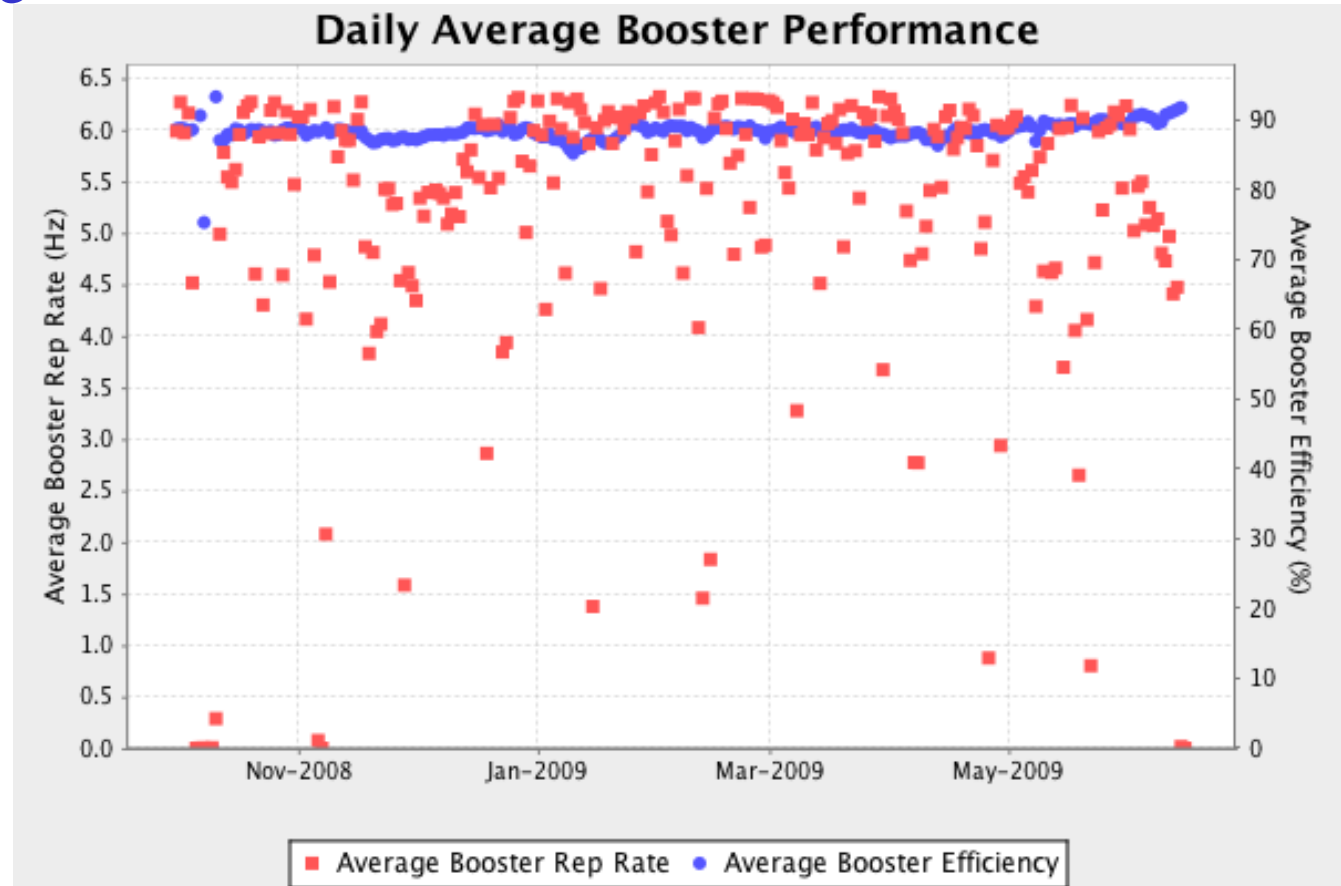


Booster FY09

- Standard cycle: 2.2 seconds

- 2 prepulse
- 2 pbar
- 9 NuMI
- 3 BNB

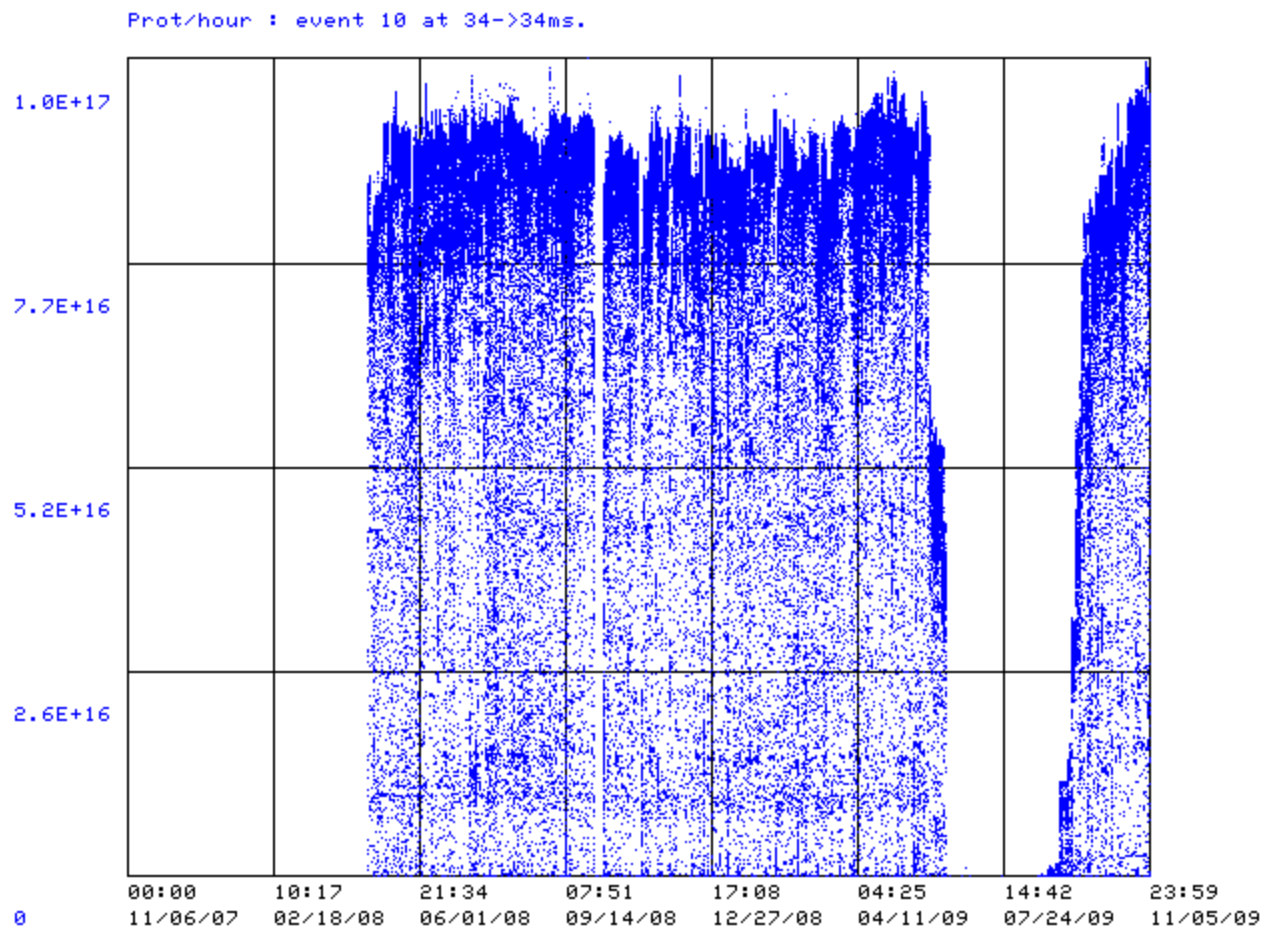
7.3 Hz, 6.4 Hz with beam



Run 4th to BNB: held off due to reliability concerns



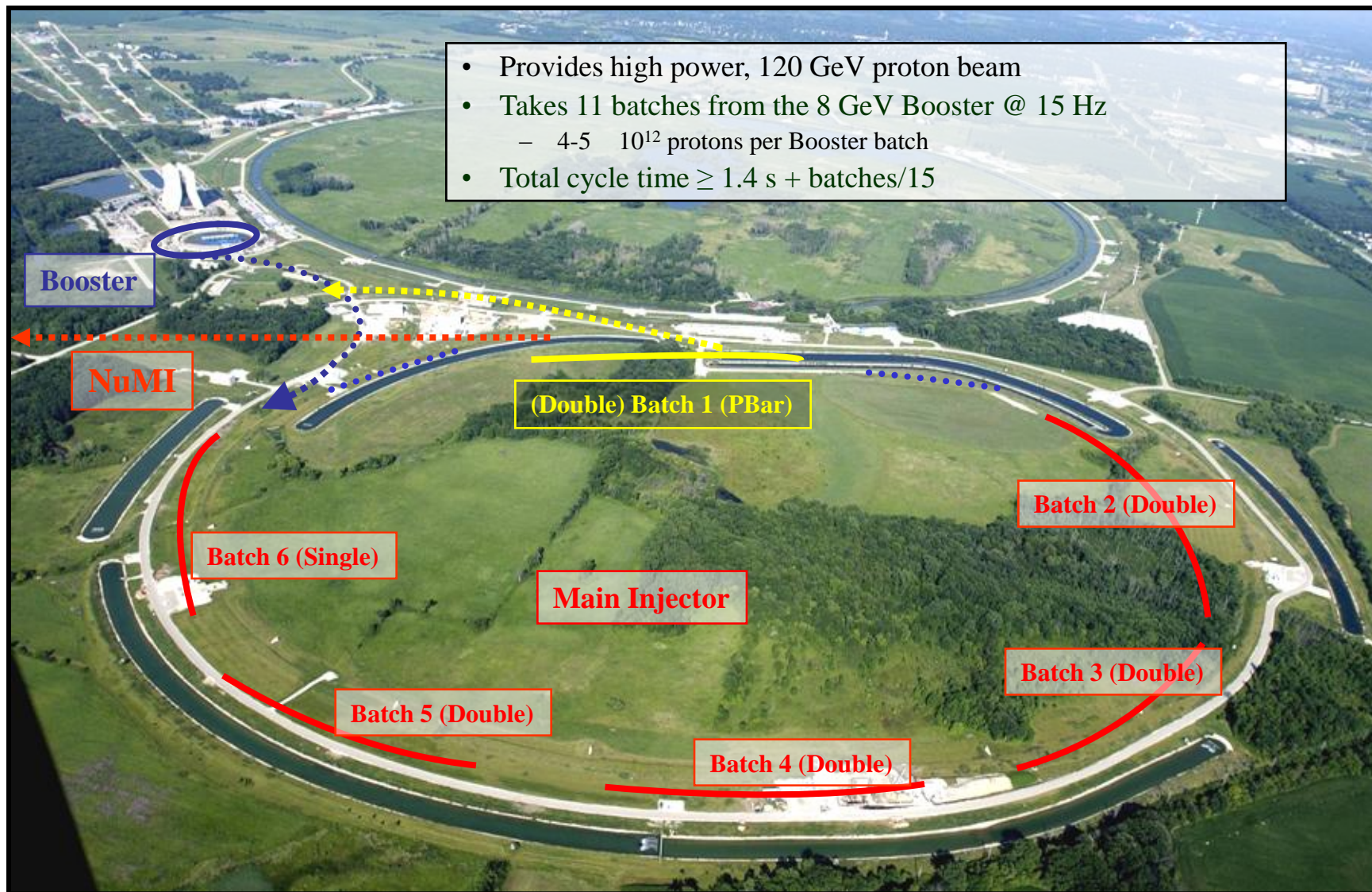
Booster Protons per hour





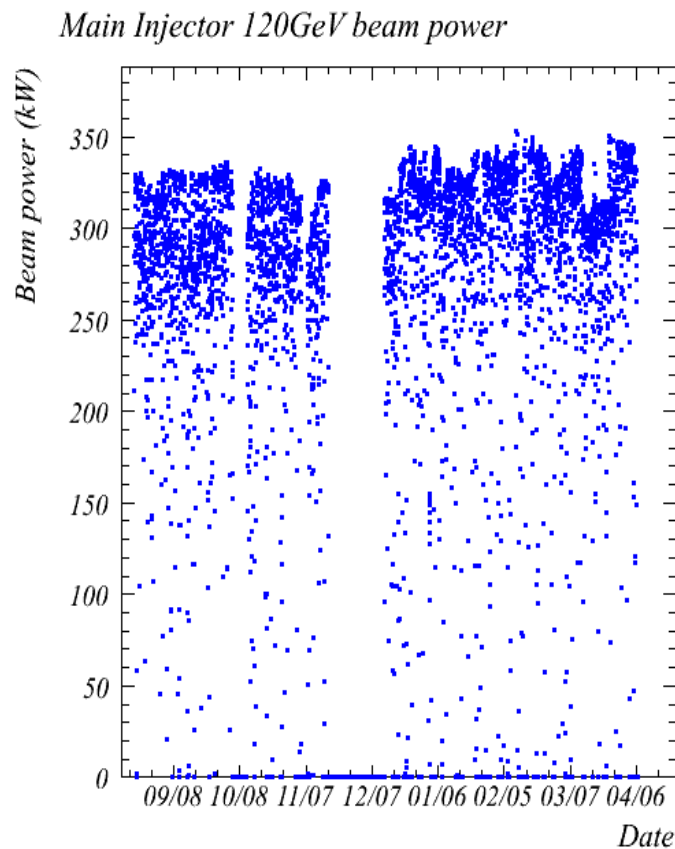
Main Injector High Power Operation (Mixed Mode)

- Provides high power, 120 GeV proton beam
- Takes 11 batches from the 8 GeV Booster @ 15 Hz
 - 4-5 10^{12} protons per Booster batch
- Total cycle time $\geq 1.4 \text{ s} + \text{batches}/15$

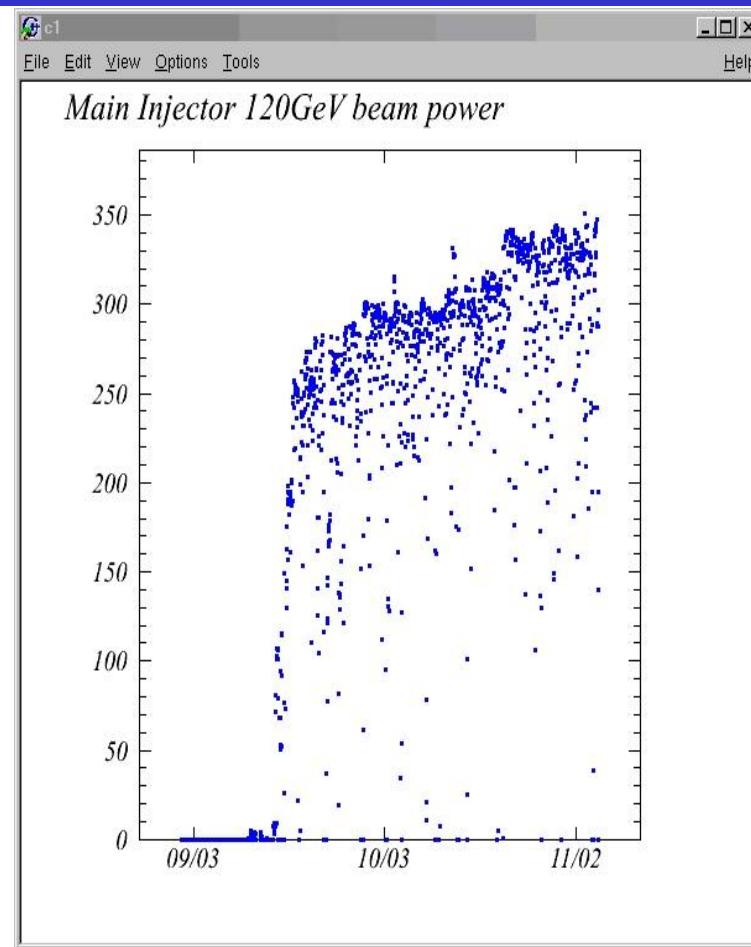




MI Beam Power



•MI 120 GeV power from Aug. 2008 till May 2009.

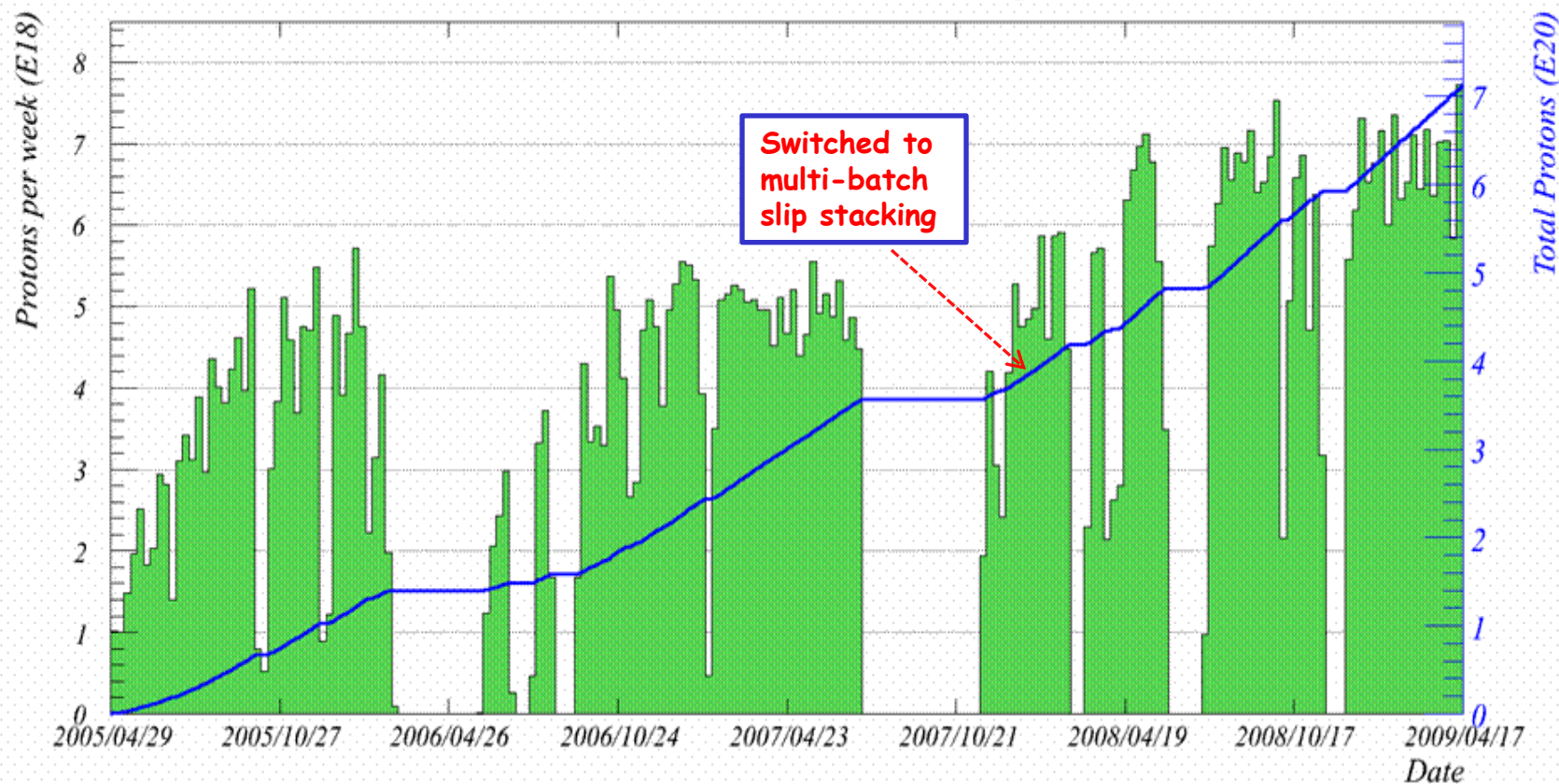


•MI 120 GeV power since the startup.



Weekly protons to NuMI Target

Total NuMI protons to 00:00 Friday 17 April 2009





Accelerator complex after Collider Run

- Recycler ring is transformed into a proton injector for Main Injector in order to reduce the MI cycle time and to increase the MI 120 GeV beam power to 700 KW operation for NOvA.
- Booster rep rate increases to 10.5 Hz and upgrades are in place for 15 Hz operation.
- The antiproton rings will be reconfigured for muon physics at 8 GeV.
- Tevatron can be used for fixed target physics at 120 (150) GeV.



Current Accelerator Schedule

Draft 2010-13 Fermilab Accelerator Experiments' Run Schedule

Typically Revised Annually - This Version from October, 2009

Calendar Year		2010	2011	2012	2013
Tevatron Collider		CDF & DZero	CDF & DZero	OPEN	OPEN
Neutrino Program	B	MiniBooNE	MiniBooNE		OPEN
		OPEN	OPEN		MicroBooNE
	MI	MINOS	MINOS		OPEN
		MINERvA	MINERvA		MINERvA
		ArgoNeuT		NOvA	NOvA
SY 120	MT	Test Beam	Test Beam		Test Beam
	MC	OPEN	OPEN		OPEN
	NM4	E-906/Drell-Yan	E-906/Drell-Yan		E-906/Drell-Yan





This draft schedule is meant to show the general outline of the Fermilab accelerator experiments schedule, including unscheduled periods.

Major components of the schedule include shutdowns:

In Calendar 2010, a 4-6 week shutdown for maintenance is shown.

In Calendar 2011, no shutdown for maintenance is shown.

A 2012-3 11-month shutdown is shown to upgrade the proton source and change the NuMI beam to the Medium Energy (ME) config.

-  RUN/DATA
-  STARTUP/COMMISSIONING
-  INSTALLATION
-  M&D (SHUTDOWN)

19-Oct-09



700 kW for NOvA

- When Collider program concludes, use the Recycler as a proton pre-injector
 - Use the Recycler to accumulate protons from the Booster while MI is accelerating
 - Can save 0.4 s for each 6 Booster batches injected
 - Recycler momentum aperture is large enough to allow slip-stacking operation in Recycler, for up to 12 Booster batches injected
 - 6 batches are slipped with respect to the other 6 and, at the time they line up, they are extracted to MI in a single turn and there re-captured and accelerated
 - Main Injector will run at its design acceleration rate of 240 GeV/s (1.3s cycle time) (operates at 204 GeV/s presently)
 - 4.3×10^{12} p/batch, 95% slip-stacking efficiency
 - 4.9×10^{13} ppp at 120 GeV every 1.333 s
- ⇒ 700 kW

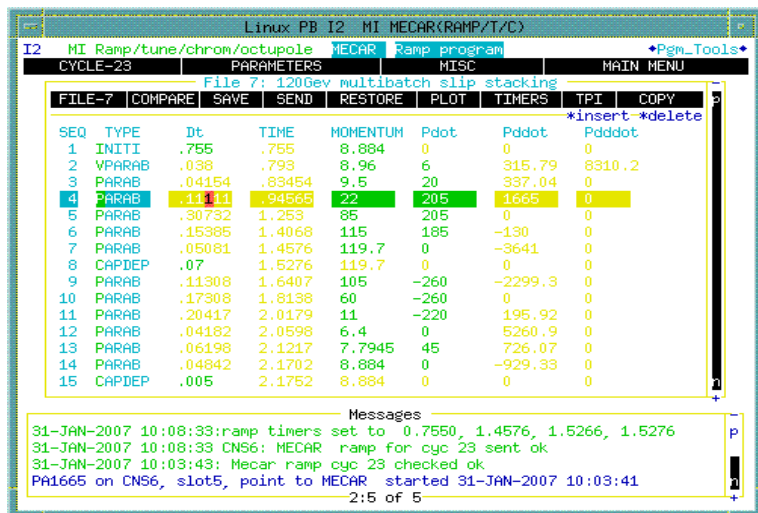




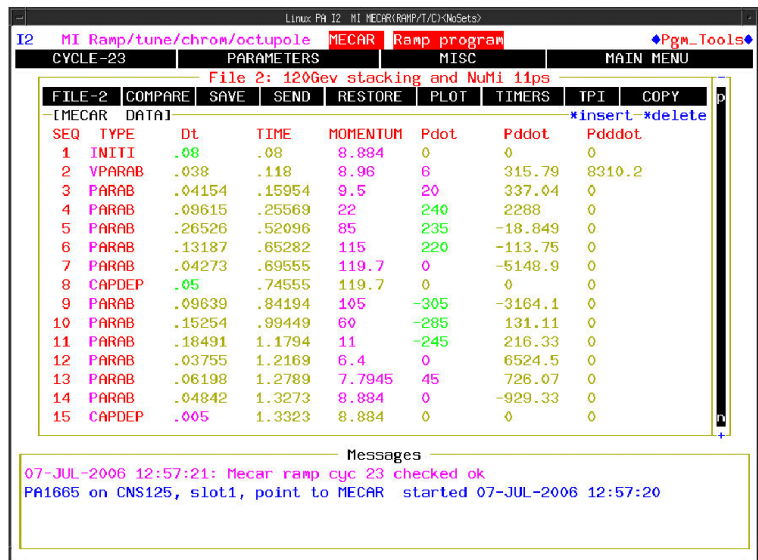
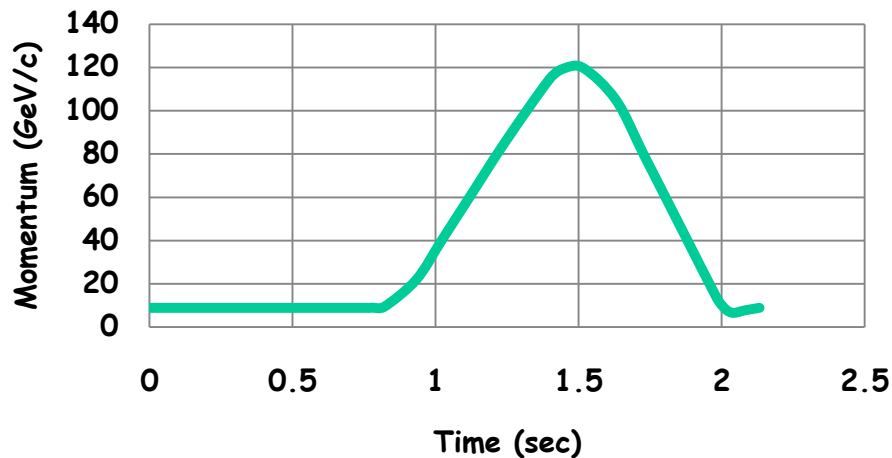
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- An aerial photograph of the Fermilab site with various components of the accelerator complex labeled. A green arrow points from the top right towards the center, passing through the Booster Ring and NuMI Tunnel. A red arrow points from the left side towards the Main Injector & Recycler. Other labels include LINAC, BOOSTER RING, ANTI-PROTON RING, MINUTEMAN TUNNEL, MAIN INJECTOR RECYCLER, HOWARD CREEK, EXPANSION MITIGATED WETLAND AREA, LORENZ ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, PROPOSED POND AND EXPANSION, and I. Kourbanis at the bottom.



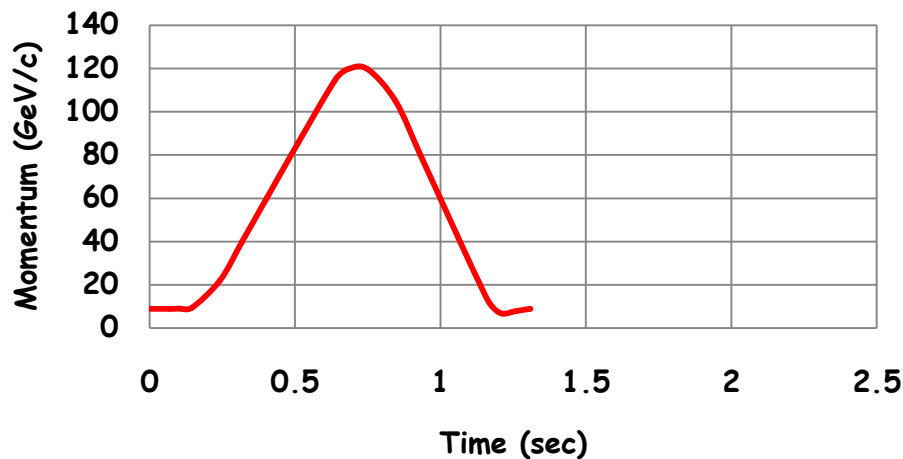
MI Ramp



Current MI Ramp

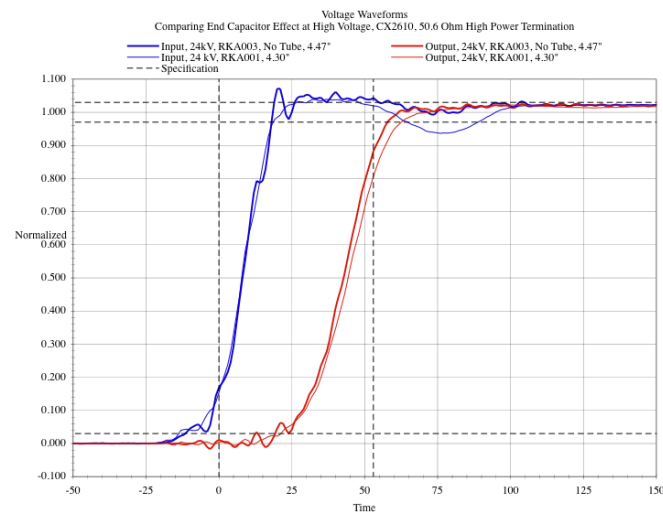
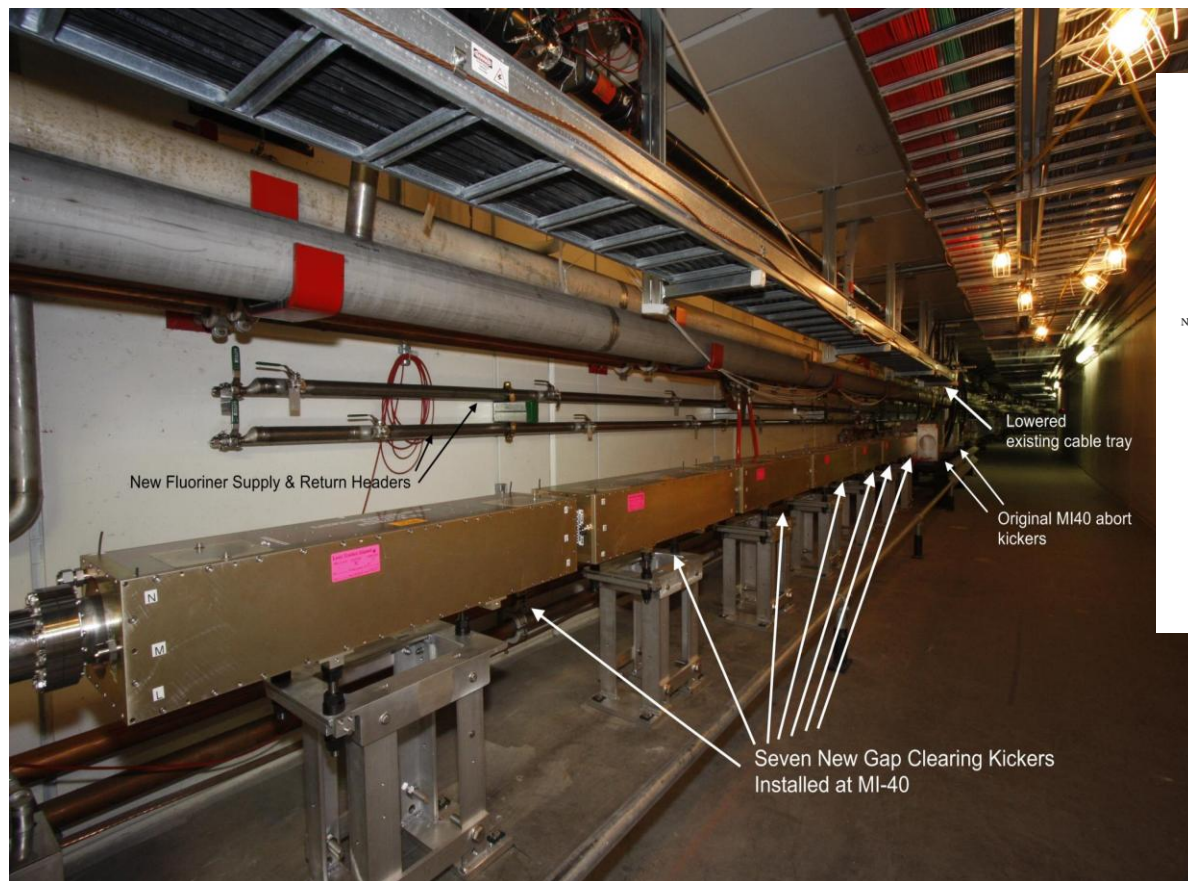


MI Ramp for NOvA





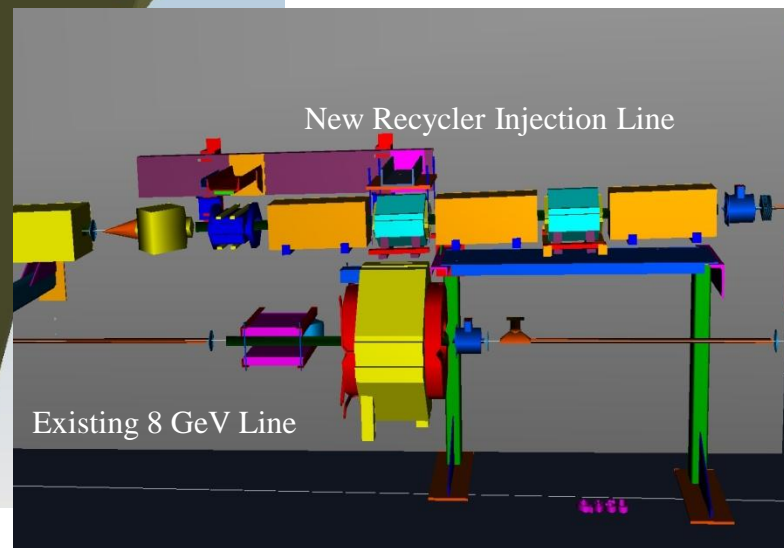
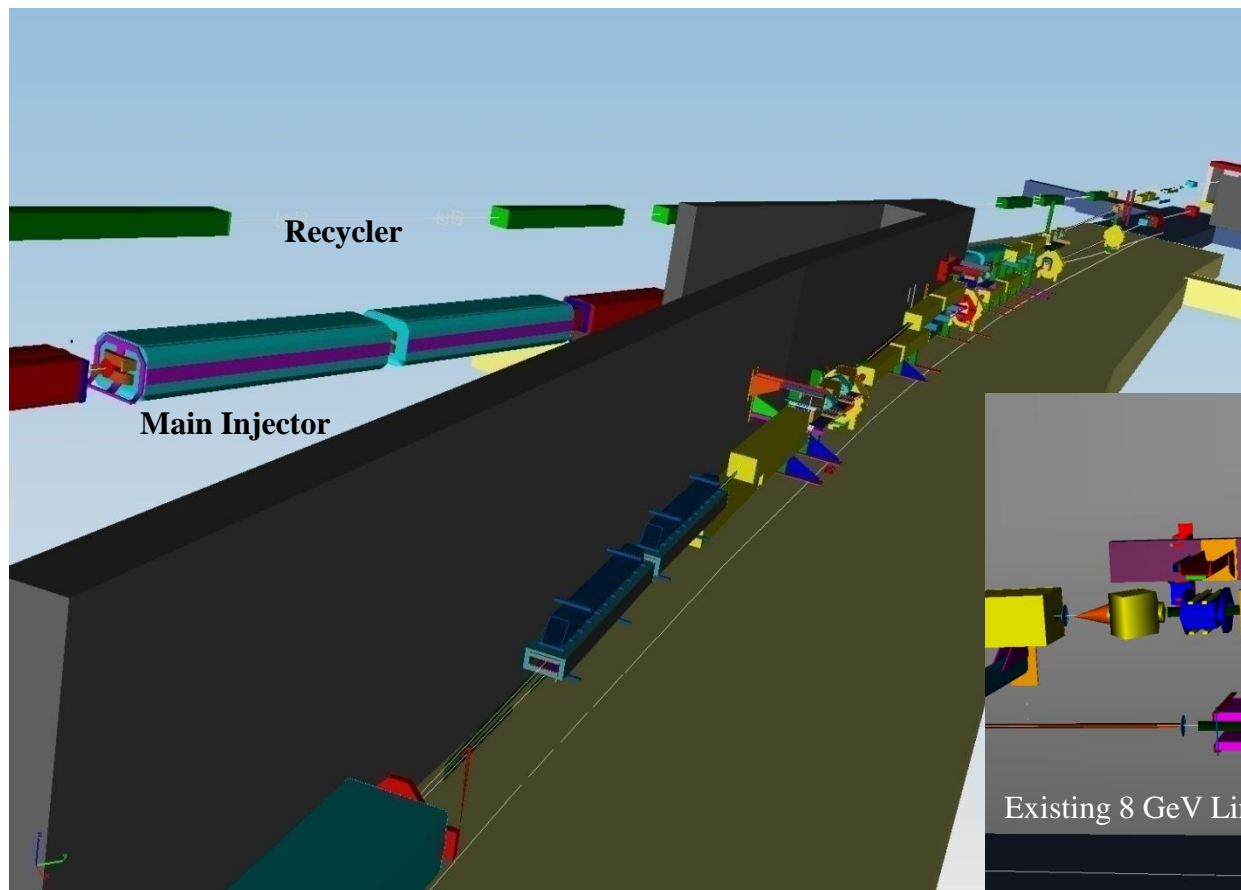
First kickers installed in the MI tunnel (NOvA)



- The kicker gap clearing kickers are the most technically challenging of the new kickers required for NOvA (Rise/fall time $< 57\text{nsec}$).



RR Injection Line Modeling (NOvA)





New Accelerator Service Buildings (NOvA)

MI-39



MI-14

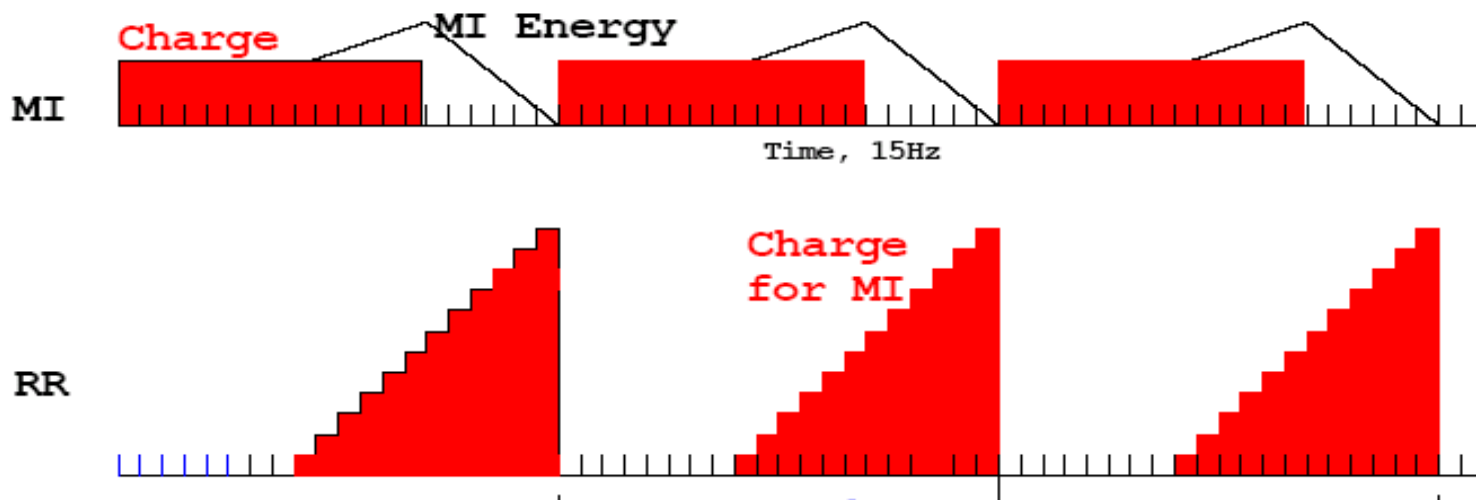


4th Anode Supply Building



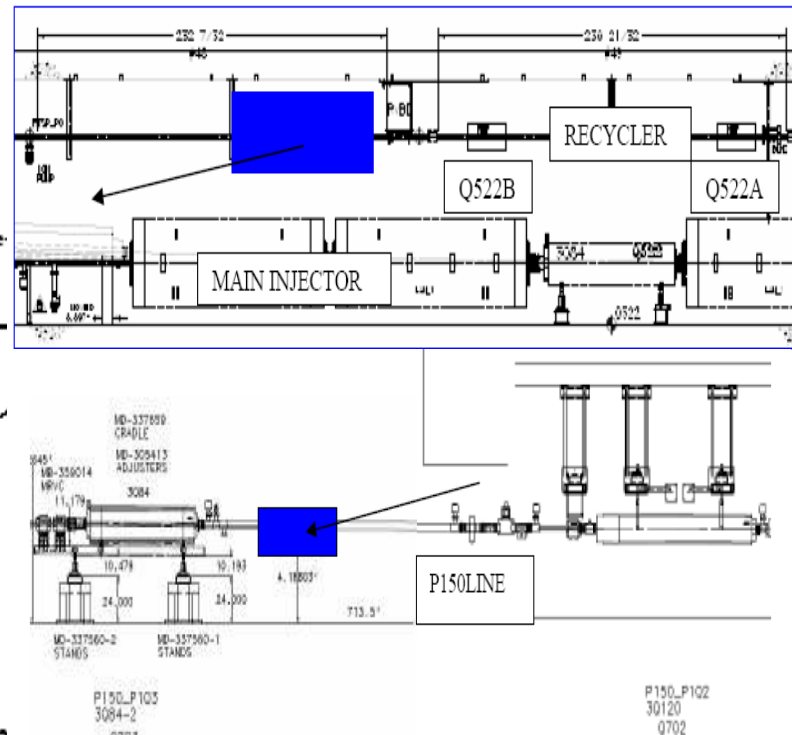
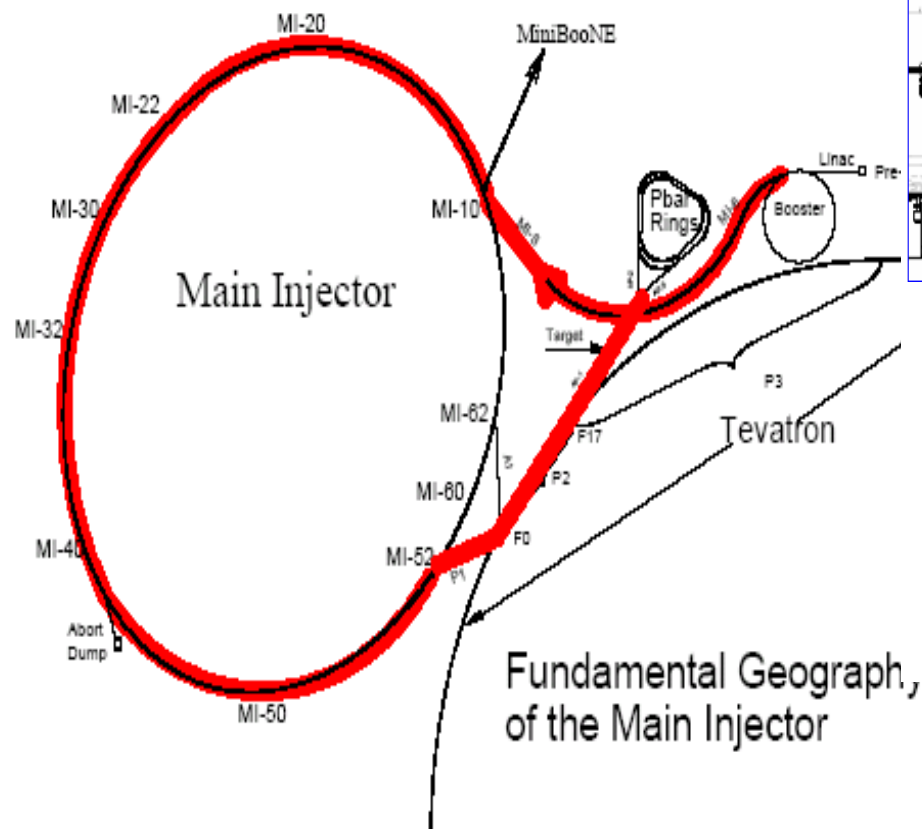
8 GeV Experimental Facility

- During the 700kW NOVA era, it takes 0.8 seconds to fill the Recycler at 15Hz
- Since the Main Injector ramp requires 1.33 seconds, the Recycler is empty and available for 0.53 seconds (8 Booster cycles).
- If the Recycler is connected to the current P1 line, beam can be sent to the Accumulator via the P1-P2-AP3 line (as it is done now) with no civil construction.





The Recycler Boomerang*



Fundamental Geograph,
of the Main Injector

•A beamline connecting RR to P150 line is critical for delivering protons to the Antiproton Rings.

*C. Ankenbrandt et al

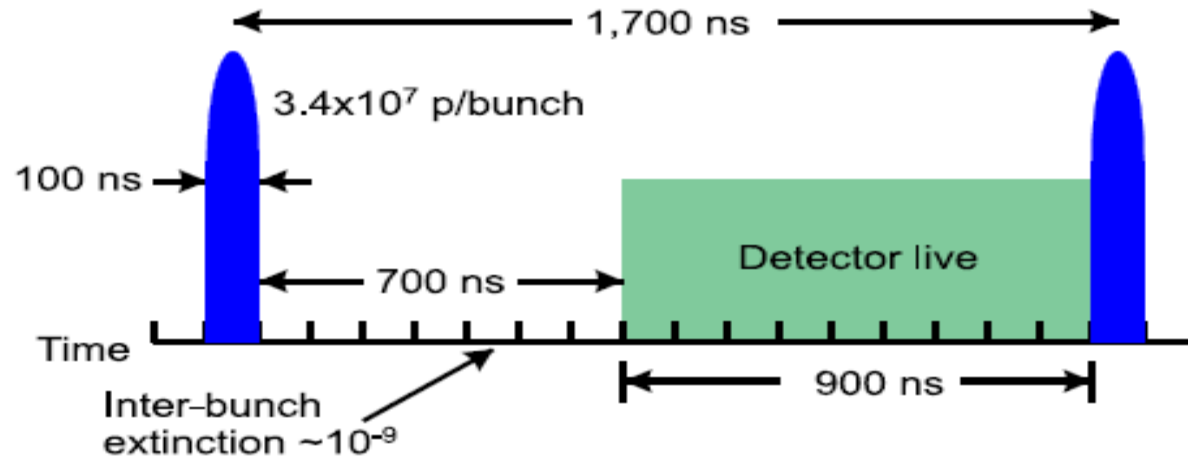


Booster 15 Hz Operation

- Booster will be required to run beam in all available cycles.
- The remaining components upgrades required for 15 Hz Booster operation are rf related.
 - Implement cooling on the end cones of the ferrite-loaded tuners.
 - Replace the West Gallery Ferrite Bias Supply transformers (10)
 - Replace the East and West Gallery Anode Power Supply transformers.
 - The solid state upgrade of the rf amplifiers is critical for reliability
- Booster operation at 15 Hz with $4.3\text{E}12$ ppp corresponds to $2.2\text{x}10\text{E}17$ protons per hour while the current limit dictated by losses is $1.4\text{x}10\text{E}17$ protons per hour.
 - Installation of Booster correctors is expected to help with losses.
 - Plan to replace the current source and the Cockcroft-Walton in order to reduce the emittances from Linac and help the losses.



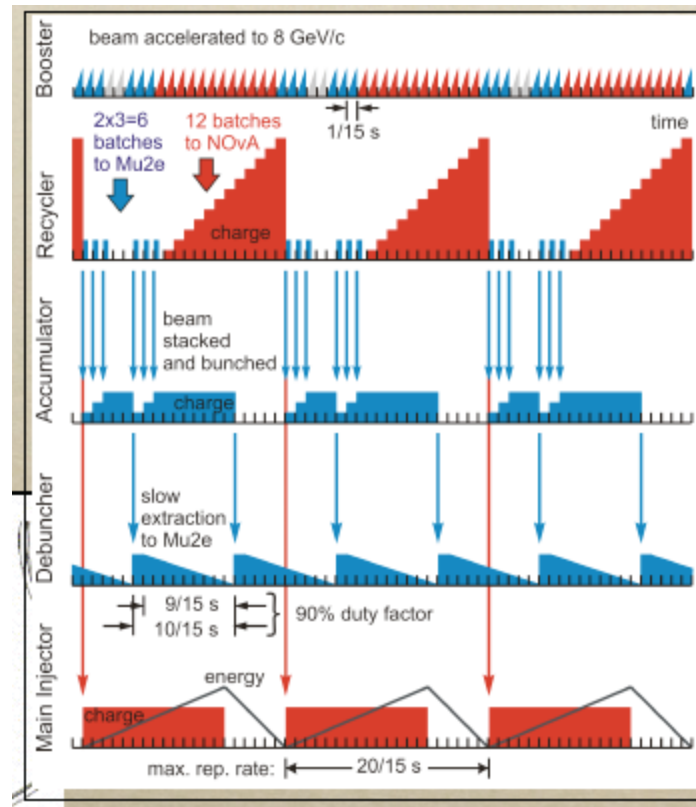
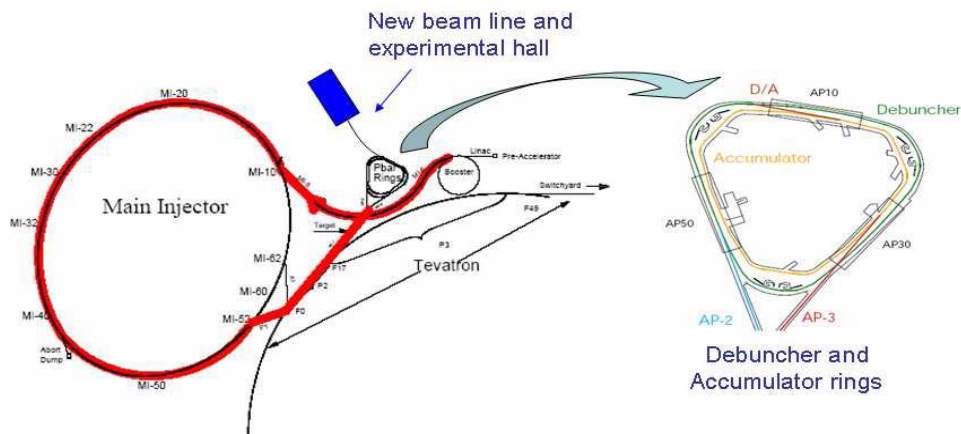
Mu2e Beam requirements



- Beam delivered in short time bursts (< 200 nsec), separated by intervals of about 1.7 micro sec.
- Suppression of the primary proton between bursts by a factor of 10^9 .
- Total of 4×10^{20} protons on target during one or two years of running.

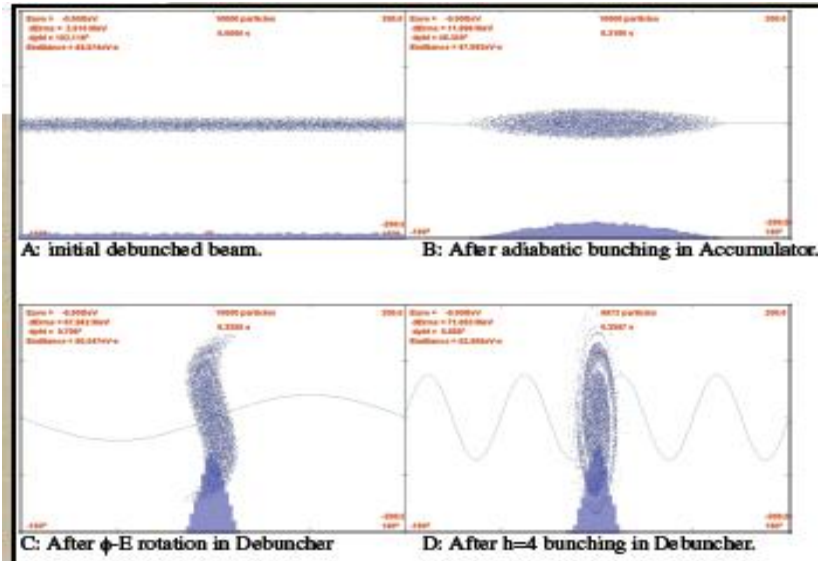
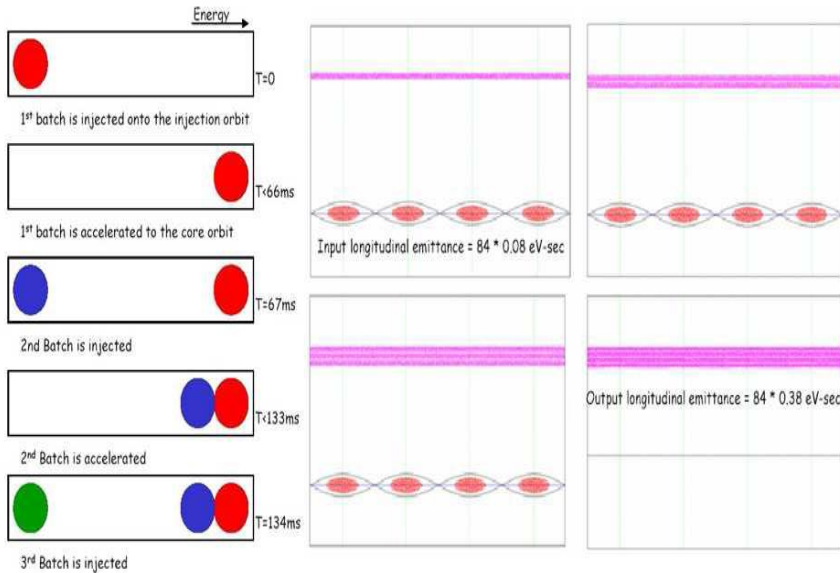


Original Mu2e Proposal





Bunch Formation—Mu2e Proposal

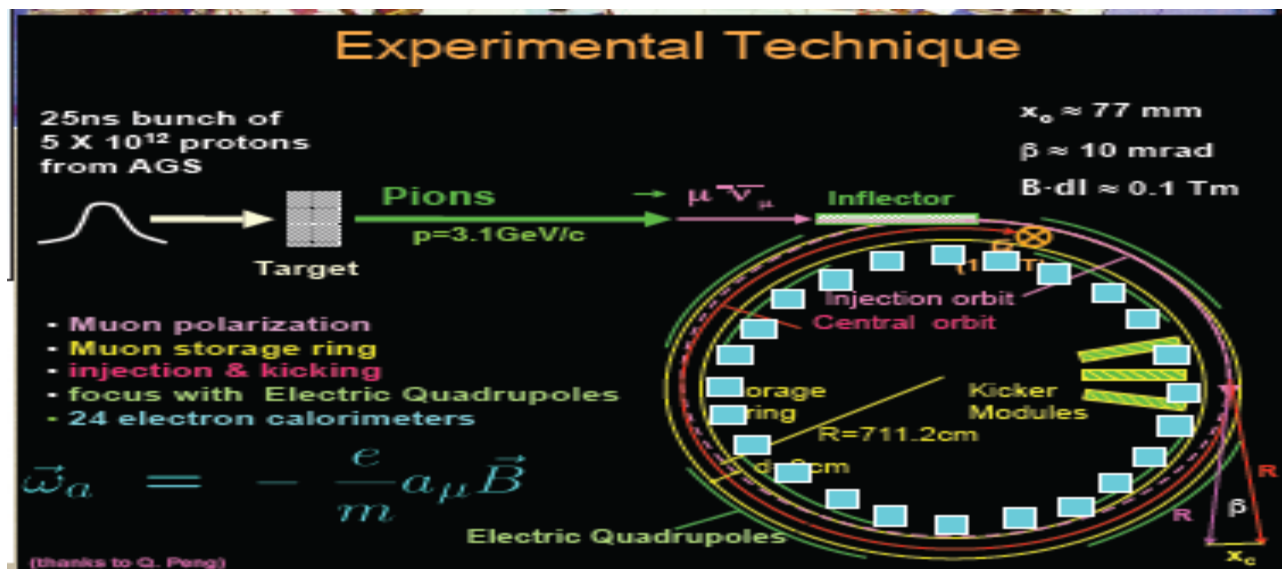


- Momentum stack 3 Booster batches in Accumulator.
- Form single bunch; transfer to Debuncher.
- Phase rotate and recapture.
- 40 nsec bunch, $Dp/p \sim 0.8\%$ (rms)

• Alternate scenarios that avoid the large momentum spread and space charge tune shift have been proposed.



g-2 Beam Requirements



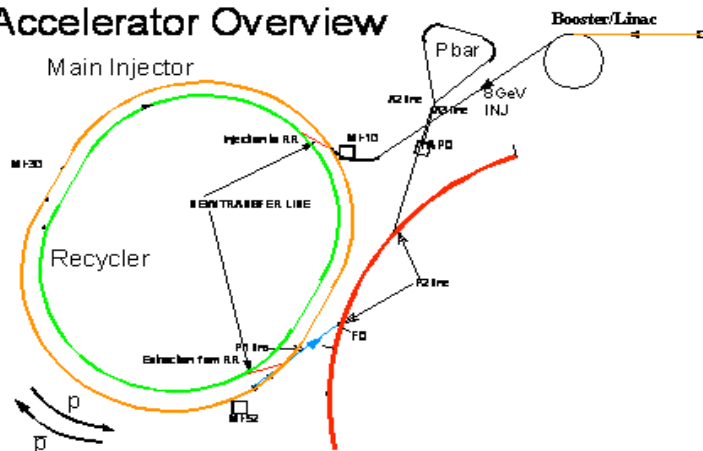
- 3.09 GeV/c muons into an existing muon storage ring.
- Beam pulsed with 100 nsec or less separated on the scale of about 10 msec (allowing muons to decay and data to be collected).
- Total of 2×10^{20} protons.



Bunch Formation for g-2

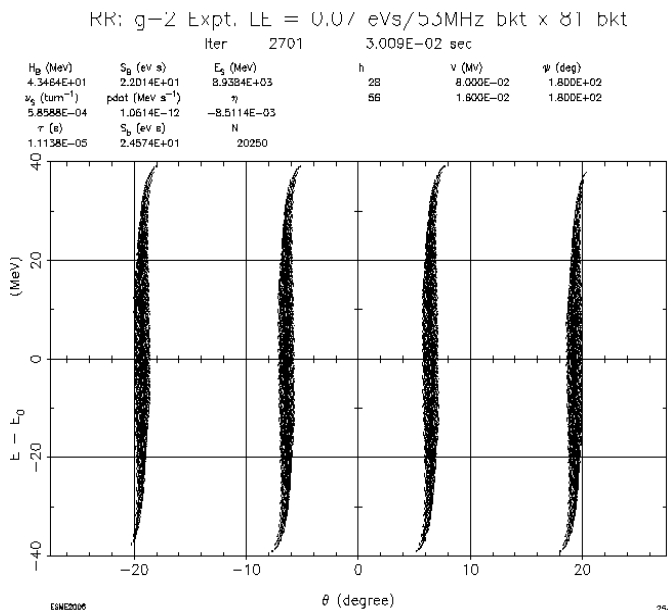
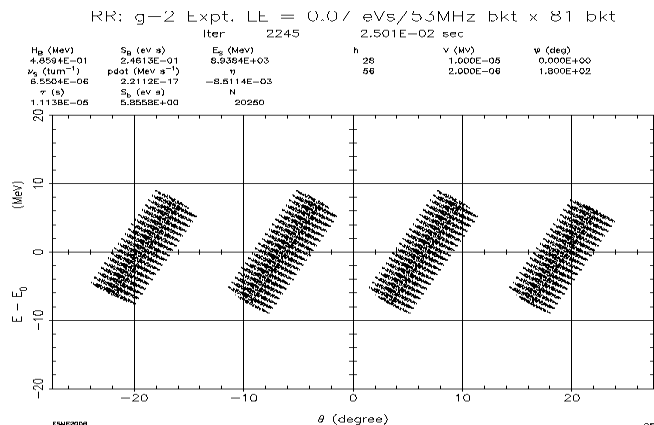
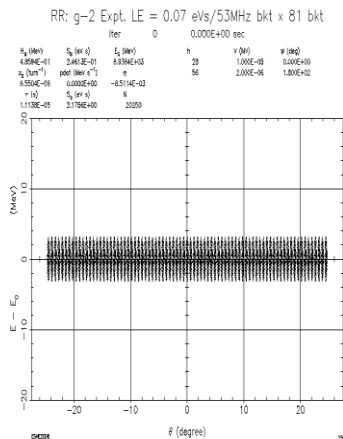
- Generate 4 “mis-matched” 2.5 MHz bunches per Booster batch in Recycler that phase rotate in 24 msec; extract one every 12 msec.
- Target at APO target Hall; use pbar rings as 1-pass “decay channel” for pions; accumulate muons in g-2 ring.

Accelerator Overview





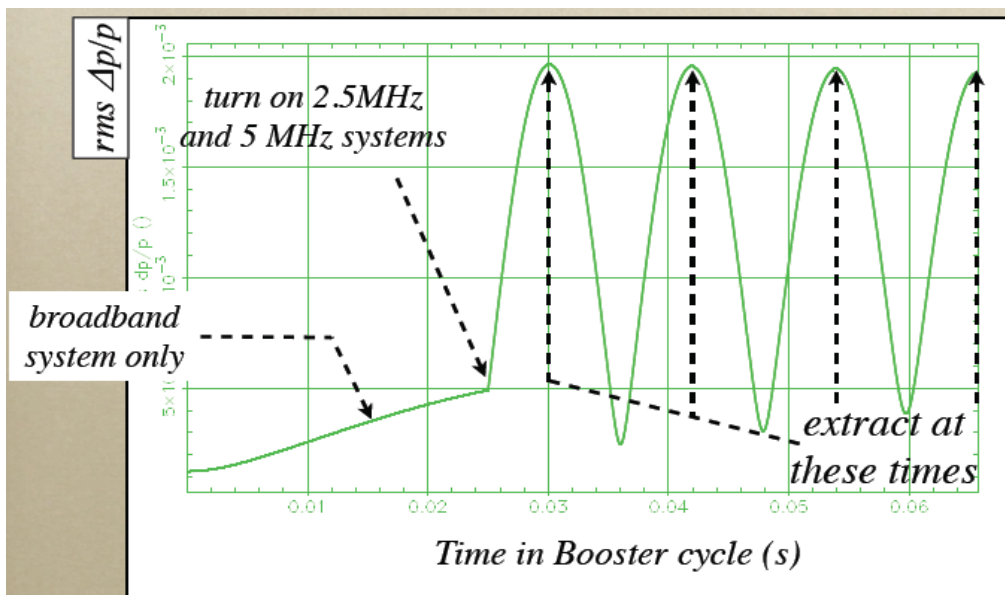
Beam simulations for g-2



•Requires a 4KV barrier bucket rf system

•Uses the 2.5+5MHz coalescing rf from MI

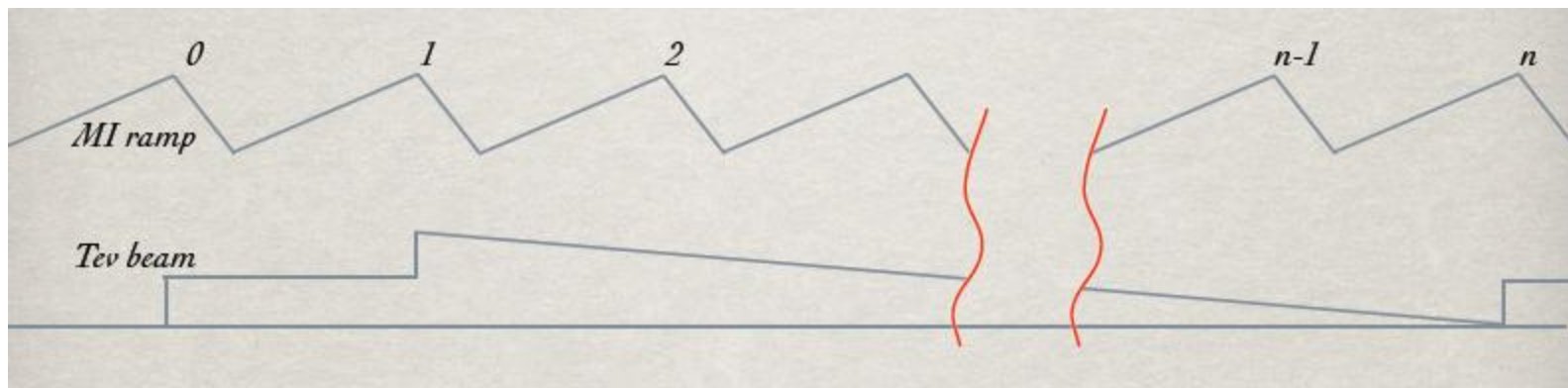
C.M. Bhat and J.A. MacLachlan





Tevatron Stretcher

M. Syphers



- TeV circumference = $2 \times \text{MI}$
- Take two MI cycles to fill
- Use 2 cycles out of n , $n > 1$, for use in TeV 120 the other $n-2$ used for NOvA.
- Slow Spill during the available $n-1$ MI cycles.



TeV Stretcher Implementation

- Can use the F0 injection septum as an extraction septum (needs polarity switch)
- Install electrostatic septum near F0, or perhaps C0.
 - C0 presently "unused"; ideal for $\frac{1}{2}$ -integer extraction.
- Resurrect slow-spill feedback system ("QXR")





TeV Stretcher with 12 Booster batches

Max Tevatron intensity = 96 Tp = 9.6e13 at 120 GeV

n	T[s]	df[%]	hit[%]	Pave[kW]	Pmax[kW]	NdotAve[Tp/s]	NdotMax[Tp/s]
2	2.667	50	100	691	1382	36.0	72.0
3	4.000	67	67	461	691	24.0	36.0
4	5.333	75	50	346	461	18.0	24.0
5	6.667	80	40	276	346	14.4	18.0
10	13.333	90	20	138	154	7.2	8.0
20	26.667	95	10	69	73	3.6	3.8
50	66.667	98	4	28	28	1.4	1.5
100	133.333	99	2	14	14	0.7	0.7
200	266.667	100	1	7	7	0.4	0.4



Conclusions

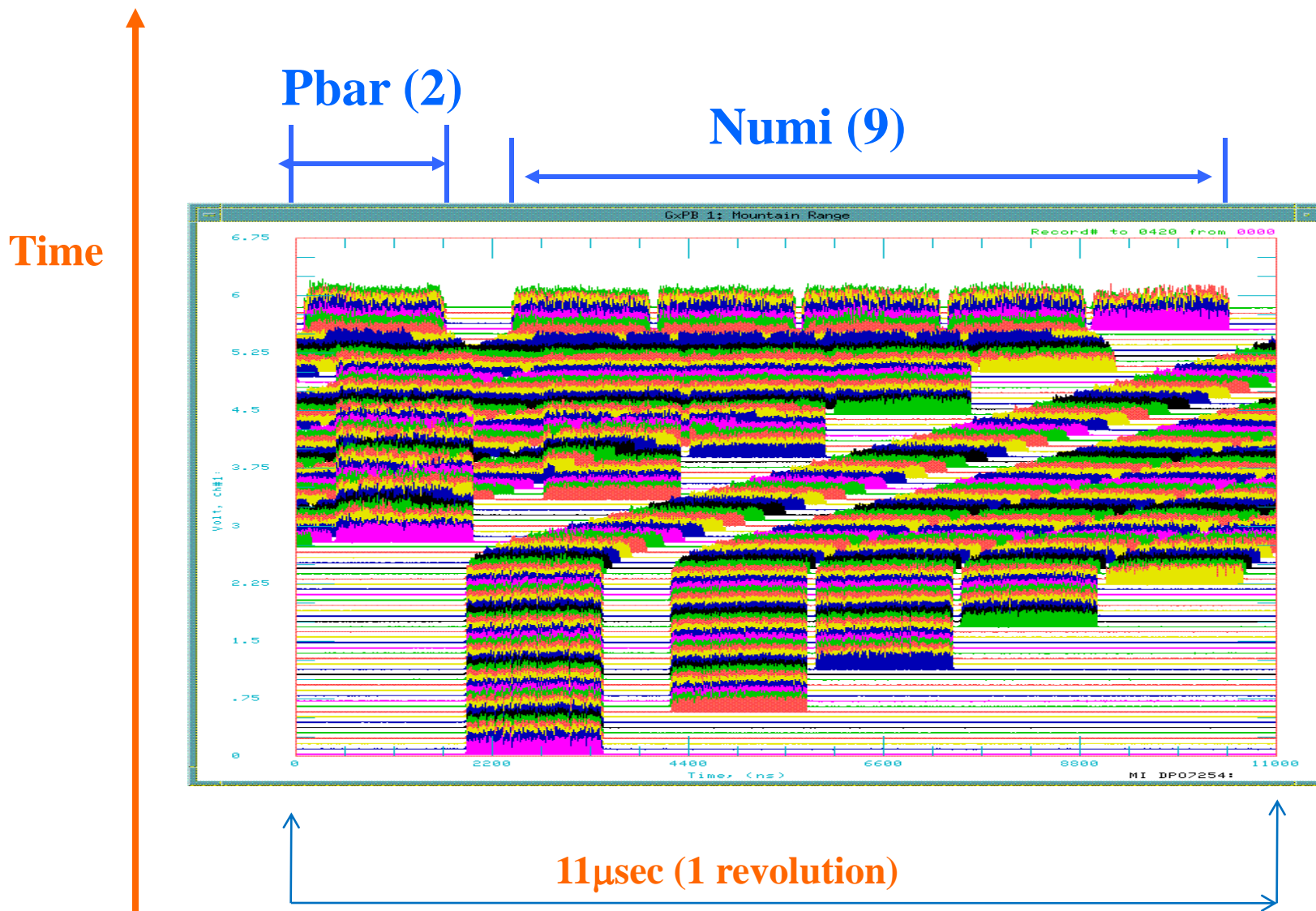
- After the collider run is over the Fermilab Accelerator complex will be re-configured for high intensity proton operations.
 - The Recycler is transformed into a proton pre-injector for MI.
 - The pbar rings will be re-configured for muon physics at 8 GeV.
 - The TeV can be used for fixed target physics.
- We have a list of Booster/Linac upgrades that are required for 15 Hz operation and the reduction of losses.
- The long Accelerator shutdown in FY12 is critical for the Booster upgrades and the 8 GeV muon physics program.



Extra slides



Mountain Range Picture of 11 Batch slip stacking



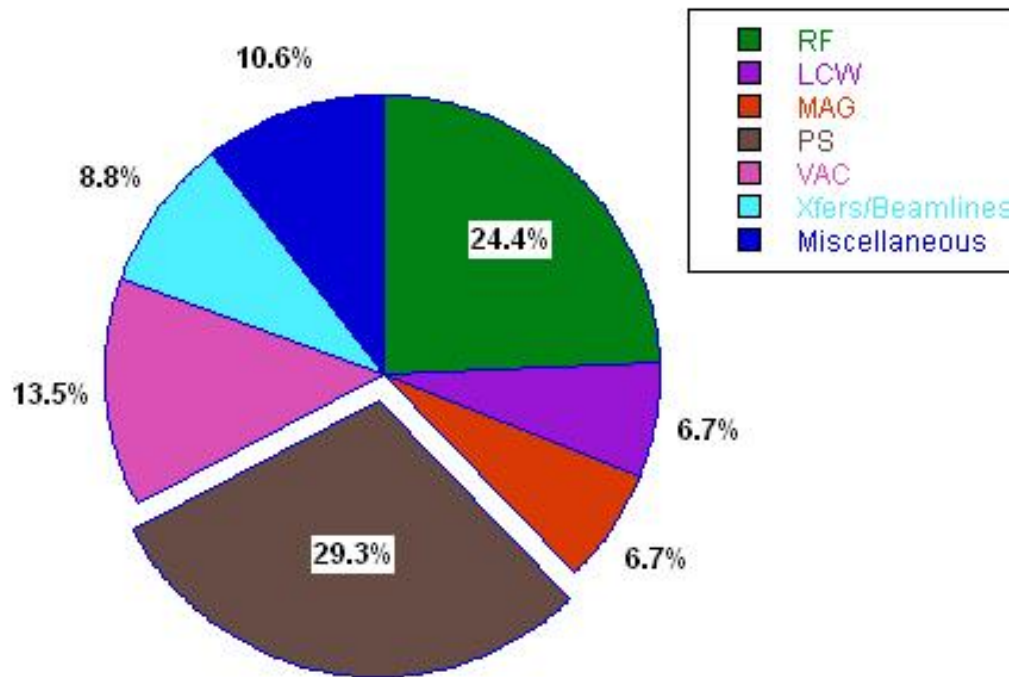


MI Downtime

➤ From January 1, 2008 to April 3, 2009 the total MI downtime was 325 Hrs, i.e 3.8% of the total time.

➤ The biggest sources for downtime was the MI Rf and the Power Supplies.

➤ The rf requirements are larger because of the amount of the beam-loading compensation required during slip stacking and the amount of beam that is accelerated.

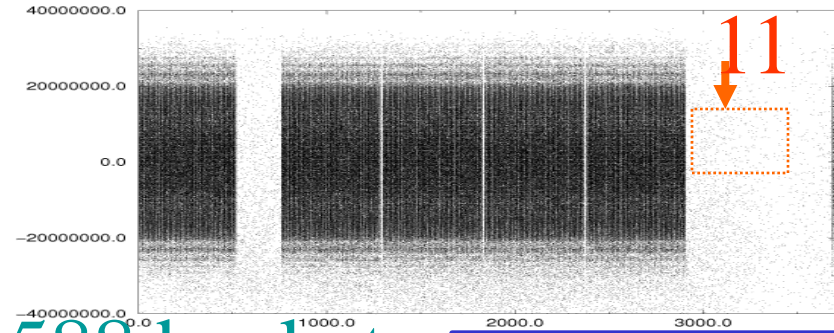
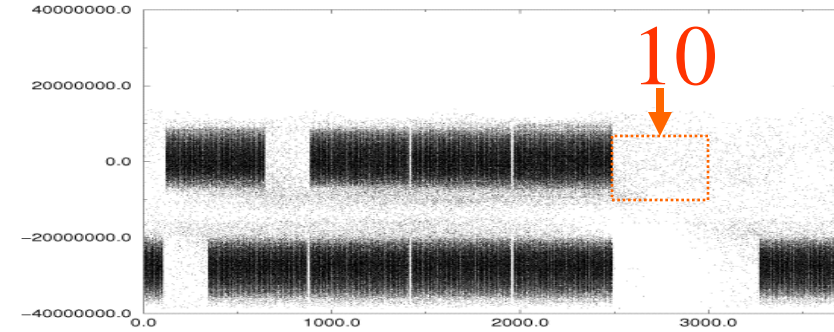
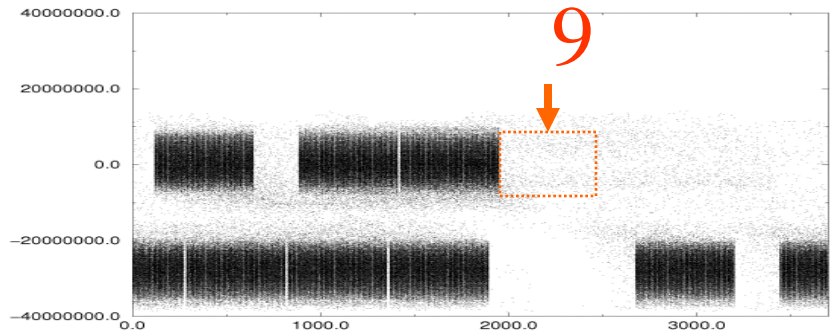
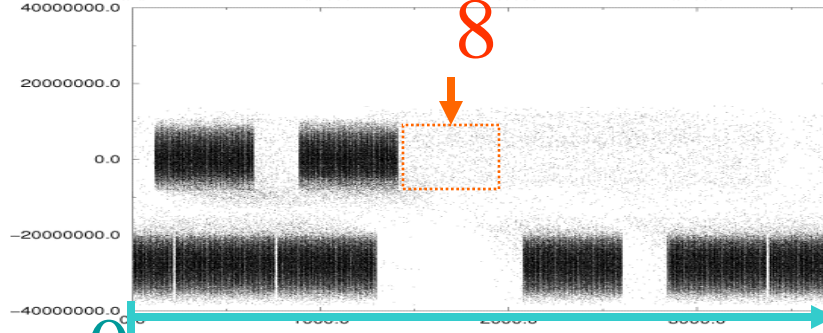
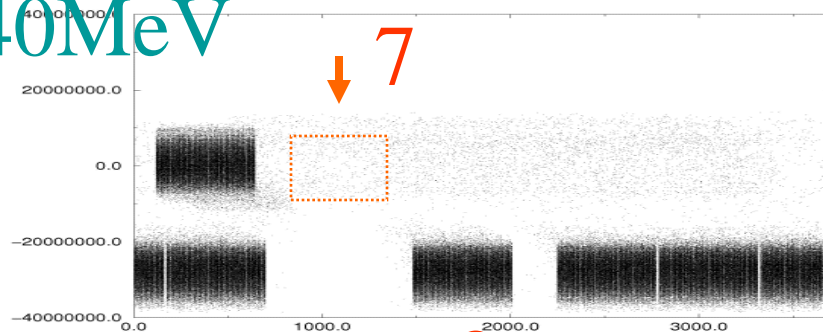
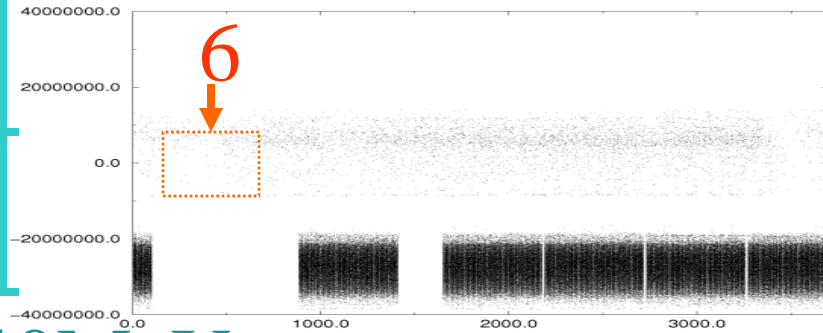




Longitudinal simulation for 11 batch slip stacking

+40MeV

-40MeV



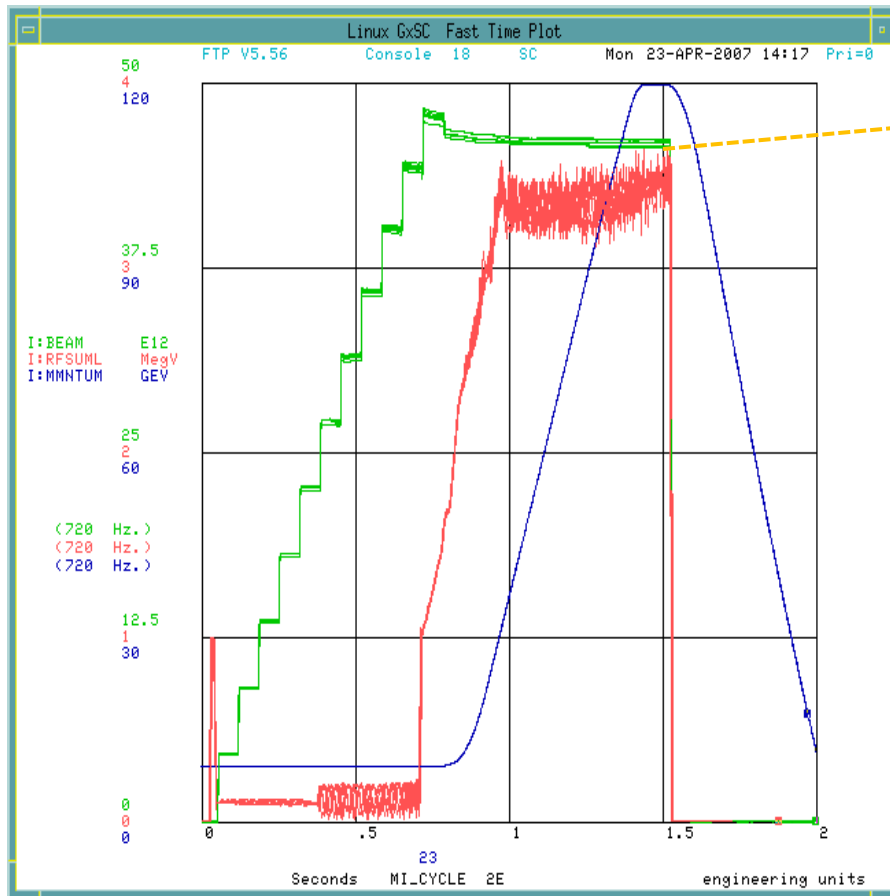
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588 buckets

Simulation Code
developed by K. Seiya



MI Record Intensity



•4.63E13 Protons to
MI abort at 120
GeV.
•92% Efficiency



Mu2e Alternatives

Hybrid A: thread between NOvA fills

